CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII.] **Charlotte, (N. C.) July 6, 1838.** [NO. 405.

J. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within six months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines or less, this sized type,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for ads. by the year. Advertisements ordered in and ordered every publication—or inserted otherwise than regularly, to be charged as new every insertion

AGENTS.

Maj. J. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Thos. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY. 1838.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday,	4 49 7 11		For July, 1838.
Saturday,	4 49 7 11		h. m. h.
Sunday,	4 50 7 10		
Monday,	4 50 7 10	Full	7 9 3 morn.
Tuesday,	4 51 7 9	Last	14 2 4 morn.
Wednesday	4 51 7 9	New	21 3 6 morn.
Thursday,	4 52 7 8	First	29 12 30 afts.

A NEW
SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING
ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, (lately from Philadelphia,) would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that they have taken the old stand formerly occupied by Mr. Asbury, in part of Mr. Spring's brick row, and are now ready to carry on the above BUSINESS in its various branches. Having good hands and a perfect knowledge of the Business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

Coach and Draft **Collars** made to order, and a supply always on hands to accommodate customers. Every effort on their part shall be used in trying to make their work equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country.

N. B. **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch.

ROBERT SHAW & CO.
Charlotte, June 25, 1838. 140tf

N. B. One apprentice, of good morals and industrious habits, will be taken to the above business, if from the country would be preferred.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, living near Charlotte, on the night of the 26th inst., three HORSES, two of a dark brown color and the other an iron grey. The gray is branded with a letter R on the left shoulder. I expect they will keep together. Any information will be thankfully received and the person taking them up liberally rewarded for his trouble.

WM. REEVES.
June 28, 1838. 404tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by Note or Book account, are requested to come forward and pay before or during the August Court. In my absence Mr. A. R. Caldwell will attend to my business at my store.

W. F. ALEXANDER.
June 19, 1838. 403tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Col. W. W. Lide, are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. M. MAXWELL, Ad'mr.
June 15, 1838. 1405

Pay your Taxes!

THE citizens of Mecklenburg County are requested to give their punctual attendance at each and every muster ground on muster days, and bring with them North Carolina money or specie, sufficient to pay their Taxes for 1837—also arrearages due, where there are many that stand unpaid. I will be present or some deputy to receive the Taxes. No excuse will be taken as in point the Cash must come.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*
June 20, 1838. 403tf

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES
No. 27, N. 5TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
BACK OF MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

THE only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their *Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.*

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Any Editor of a weekly paper, who will publish the advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at the usual rate, shall be duly paid in Glasses, at the manufacturer's prices, which of course must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who purchases Glasses, with which he can pack and forward them at our risk of breakage.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public, that they have just received from the Northern Cities, a complete assortment of Goods in their line, consisting of

Gold & Silver Lever Watches,
Plain do.
Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
Fine Razors & Penknives,
Military Goods, and Spectacles,
Silver Thimbles, Pencil Cases,
Pistols, &c.

with watch materials of all kinds.

TROITER & ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, June 5, 1838. 401tf

N. B. We expect in a short time a general assortment of first rate **Perfumery, Plated Candlesticks, Castors and Riding Whips,** all of which will be sold on good terms.

Bacon! Bacon!!

4000 lbs. Fine BACON and some LARD, for sale by

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.
June 13, 1838. 402tf

New Public House in Charlotte.

MECKLENBURG HOTEL,
Situated about 150 yards North East of the Court-House.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that this House, is now open for the reception of

Boarders & Travellers.

This house has undergone thorough repair expressly for the purpose now occupied, with the addition of large Stables, which makes it very comfortable. He promises that no want of attention shall be withheld to accommodate and please all who may favour him with their custom. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords, his house attended with faithful servants, his Stables with plenty, and attended with good Outlers, and he hopes by close attention to business and good accommodation, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

W. F. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, April 10, 1838. 93-1y

☞ He would also inform his friends and customers that he has moved his ***Stock of Goods*** to the new store room, one door north, near to the Tin Shop, where he would be glad to see all who want to buy bargains.

W. F. A.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber living 7 miles above Concord, on the old stage road, on the first of April last, a bay MARE, about 8 or 9 years old, about 14½ hands high, left eye out and blaze in her forhead and marked with the saddle a good deal. Any person taking up said Mare and giving me information of the same shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

MICHAEL WALTER.
June 14, 1838. 401p

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte that he intends to commence BUTCHERING about the middle of July, and promises to supply the citizens three times a week with good BEEF. He hopes by close attention to business, and the desire to please, to entitle himself to a liberal share of patronage.

M. S. ALEXANDER.
June 1, 1838. 400tf

Patent Steam
FEATHER RENOVATOR
FOR
Health and Economy.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of using the above Machine in the county of Mecklenburg, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have one in operation in Charlotte, where any one in the town or its vicinity can have their beds renovated. The people in the country are informed that they intend to visit every neighborhood in a short time, so that all may have an opportunity of testing its utility. For further particulars see handbills.

A. MONTGOMERY.
G. W. HOUSTON.
May 17, 1838. 98tf

The vanity of young men in loving fine clothes and new fashions, and valuing themselves by them, is one of the most childish pieces of folly that can be, and the occasion of great profuseness and undoing of young men. Avoid curiosity and too much expensiveness in your apparel, be comely, plain, decent, cleanly, not curious and costly; it is the sign of a weak head piece to be sick for every new fashion or to think himself the better of it or the worse without it.—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

From Brown's Literary Omnibus.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

There are sights, perhaps better worth seeing in London than that of the interior of the Bank of England. However enlarged may have been the stranger's ideas of the extent of the establishment, the actual thing itself is sure to exceed them; he fancies, when taken from one apartment to another, that he is never to see the whole place; and he wonders as he goes from one part of it to another, and sees so many persons busily employed in them all, how there can be occupation for so many. But, that department of the Bank which, as might be expected, strikes the stranger with the greatest astonishment, is the large room, where the ordinary transaction of paying in and taking out money occurs. The number of individuals employed in this department of the bank alone is, I should suppose, from a rough guess, from seventy to eighty. Then there is the everlasting bustle caused by people coming in and going out, on the outside of the counters. This department indeed, has all the appearance of a market-place. There is a crowd of persons constantly present, and they are always moving as if in the open streets. But the most interesting sight of all, and that which is sure to rivet the stranger's eye as fixedly as if there were some charm in it, is the quantity of gold he sees lying scattered on all parts of the counters, coupled with the large bundles of notes he sees in the hands of the payers and receivers.—Sovereigns lie here and there in heaps, like so many mountains in miniature. Addison describes in his own simple, but expressive language, the annoyance which the poor peasants in the South of Europe must feel, when they see the oranges growing in such numbers on the trees around them, and yet dare not touch one of them. I have often thought the feeling of a person with an empty purse, who sees sovereigns in such abundance on the counters of the Bank of England, and yet dare not finger them, must be something similar, and as if to aggravate this feeling, he sees the clerks throwing them about with an air of as much seeming indifference as if they were lumber. The extent of business done in this department of the Bank in the course of a day, is greatly beyond what any one could previously imagine within the bounds of probability.—I am assured by one who has been many years in the establishment, that in the article of sovereigns alone, keeping out of view bank notes, a quarter of a million will sometimes exchange hands between the bank and its creditors, in the course of the eight hours the establishment is open. I have heard the entire amount of money, including bank post bills, &c., which is turned over, on an average, in one day, at the Bank, variously estimated. The lowest estimate is 2,000,000*l*, and the highest 2,500,000*l*. The quantity of business arising from private accounts is very great; the number of these varies as a matter of course. I believe it is at present between twelve and fourteen thousand.

I have spoken of the surprise amounting to bewilderment, which a stranger feels on his first going through the bank of England. Those who visit the establishment to receive the dividends on the public funds, are so bandied about from place to place before they finger the money, that they feel the necessity of a guide as sensibly as if they had lost their way in some unknown region. It is quite common to see persons asking the way from one particular department to another, just as a stranger does the way from one street to another.

I have said that on all occasions the principal apartment of the Bank is crowded with persons busily engaged in paying away and receiving money; but to see the business done at the Bank to the greatest advantage, it is necessary to visit the establishment on the first day on which the half-yearly dividends are payable. The scene which is then exhibited is indeed worth seeing. All the apartments for the various kinds of stocks, and the passages leading from one part of the establishment to another, are crowded with persons of both sexes and of all classes. One may, on such occasions, philosophize to some advantage on human nature. A large portion of those who draw their dividends on the first day on which they are payable, are persons who live up to their incomes, if not above them, and who choose rather to get into debt than to touch their stock. There are others who are misers, and whose sole delight consists in adding one sum to another. Such persons usually make a point of drawing the amount of their money the moment it becomes due; their eyes feast on the very sight of gold. Then see the diversity of characters, and the varied circumstances of those that have money in the funds. You may, on dividend day, see persons receiving their interest on large sums, for whose entire wardrobe you would not give six-pence, and whom had you met them outside, your first impression, if you have any feeling of compassion in your bosom, would have been to give them a few pence to preserve them, as you would have fancied, from absolute starvation. Who would believe it, yet such is the fact, that among those who have large sums—in some cases two or three thousand pounds—in the funds, are the sweepers of the crossings in our leading London thorough fares? The circumstance of a black man, who for many years swept the crossings at the Fleet-street end of new Bridge street, having at his death left a large sum of money to one of the late Alderman Waithman's daughters, because she had been in the habit of giving him something every time she passed,—is well known to many. A more recent cause of the money accumulating propensities of these crossings sweeps, occurred a few months ago. If a paragraph which appeared in most of the public journals was to be credited, the old man who swept the crossing for the previous twenty five years at the Scotland Yard part of Whitehall, left behind him 1,600*l*. Let not the mention of these two cases of rich sweepers of the crossings, have the effect of leading any one to the conclusion, that all these gentry must have money. Perhaps nineteen out of twenty of them barely contrive to live from hand to mouth. I only allude to these instances as being apposite illustrations of my position, that on dividend day you will see at the Bank of England, drawing the interest of large sums, persons generally supposed to be in the most indigent circumstances.

I have sometimes endeavored to form an estimate of the number of persons who receive their dividends on the first day of every half-year on which they are payable; but it is difficult to come to any very confident conclusion on the subject. I am satisfied I am under the mark when I say it exceeds ten thousand; perhaps I should not be far wrong, were I to compute the sum paid away by the Bank on that day as dividends, at 500,000*l*; but, of course nothing like a certain data to go on in such a case exists, so that this is only to be regarded as a rough guess.

The number of persons employed in one way or other in the Bank of England is so great, that they may be said to form a little community of themselves. The number of clerks alone, though occasionally varrying, is never under 900. The number of engravers and printers of the Bank, is 38.—The salaries of the clerks vary 500*l* down to 75*l*. per annum. The entire amount paid to the various servants of the establishment, about 1,000 in number, is upwards of 200,000*l*.

Every one has his own department in the Bank, and no one knows what any of his colleagues are about. Two clerks may have stood for years next to each other, as regards the locality of the establishment, and yet know no more of one another's business than if they were in the service of different employers. Perhaps there are few establishments in the world which afford a better exemplification of the accuracy and regularity which may be secured in the most extensive and the most complicated concerns, by the adoption of a proper system of business.

THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

Living up to the Means.—The Greensboro Patriot tells a good story, and locates it in this county, (Wake.) It says, that a man who was in the habit of raising Sweet Potatoes, to speculate on, finding himself, this Spring, entirely without Potatoes of his own raising, found it necessary to buy of his neighbors; and accordingly purchased 10 bushels at 50 cents per bushel. Having procured the Potatoes, he buried them in the ground to sprout. The Potatoes having sprouted out of the ground, he pulled the sprouts from the Potatoes and planted them out—then took the Potatoes out of the ground, washed the dirt from them clean, and took them to Raleigh and sold them at *sixty two and a half* cents per bushel! We think our friends of the "Patriot" have been imposed upon, as to the *locus in quo*. We do not like to run the risque of doing the injustice to another county, which we are confident has been done to Wake, or we could put our finger on a county, where, we think, it is more probable this *cute* trick was performed.—*Ral. Reg.*

Cotton Banks.—An injunction was laid yesterday in this city, on cotton belonging to the Brandon Bank, for $10,000 of her notes protested for non-payment. We noticed some days since that a demand for payment of a large amount of the notes of this Bank, had been made at her counter, and the only thing offered was two-thirds in post notes, payable in one and two years in Philadelphia, and one third in a certificate of deposite, payable when the Bank resumed specie payments! This is one of the cotton shipping Banks, and it seems that some of her creditors are determined *to hold on to the cotton bales* for the redemption of her notes.—*New Orleans Transcript June* 2.

Early rising.—Dean Swift says that "he never knew any man to rise to eminence, who lay in bed of a morning:" and Dr. Franklin, in his peculiar manner, says that "he who rises late may trot all day, but never overtake his business."

"PASSAGE AT ARMS,"
Between the two South Carolina Senators.

We promised, in the last Virginian, to copy a discussion between Messrs. Calhoun and Preston, on the Treasury Note Bill—in which the former was completely floored and nonpluss'd. We now subjoin it; and after reading it, no one will be astonished that Mr. Calhoun's organ, the *Washington Chronicle*, after giving Mr. Calhoun's remarks in *extenso*, was afraid to publish the overwhelming reply of Mr. Preston. There certainly was *discretion*, if not *justice*, in its course:—*Virginian.*

Mr. Calhoun said that his colleague had made an objection against the constitutionality of this bill, which he deemed it proper to notice. It was a rule with him, where the Constitution is supposed to be involved, to bestow his serious consideration before he acted, and, if he saw reasons to doubt, not to give his assent. He had complied with the rule in this case, and the result was a clear conviction that the bill was constitutional. The right had been exercised from the commencement of the Government without being before questioned; and, according to his conception, came within the powers expressly granted to Congress, to borrow money, which meant neither more nor less than to raise supplies on the public credit. Interest was not essential to borrowing; and it would be ridiculous to suppose that the framers of the Constitution intended to authorize the raising supplies with interest, and to prohibit it without it. But we are told that Treasury notes are bills of credit, and the Constitution does not authorise Congress to issue bills of credit. He did not deem it necessary to go into a formal discussion on either point. He denied that they were bills of credit, in any proper sense of those terms. They were intended to raise supplies to meet a temporary deficit in the Treasury, and were, in fact, nothing more than means of anticipating the revenue.

But he would not pursue the argument. He would bring it to a short and decisive issue with his colleague. His colleague is the strenuous advocate of the joint resolution of 1816, which authorizes the collection of the public dues in the notes that do not pay specie. Now, no one will deny that to authorize receipt of bank notes in the payment of the dues of the Government is virtually to endorse on each note that it shall be received in the public dues; or that if the Government had the right to do the one, it had the right to do the other. Nor will it be denied, that if the Government has the right to write on the back of a bank note that it will be received in the public dues, it has an equal right to write the same on a blank piece of paper, or, which is the same thing to make a Treasury note. The truth is, that to authorize bank notes to be received in the public dues is neither more nor less than to make them, to that extent, Treasury notes, and is, *pro tanto*, as much the making and issuing such note as if done on a separate piece of paper. If the one be unconstitutional the other is clearly so. Now, he would make this bargain with his colleague and other advocates of the connexion with the banks: if they will give up the use of bank paper to the Government, he would give up the use of Treasury notes; and if they will deny the constitutionality of receiving bank notes he would not insist on the constitutionality of Treasury notes; and, in so doing, he should make a very good bargain for the country. But he was utterly unwilling to admit a construction, which, while it denied to the Government the use of its credit, would give monopoly of it to the banks.

Mr. Preston. I beg leave to say a word or two by way of rejoinder to my colleague's reply to the constitutional objection which I urged when I first spoke.

In the first place he states that the right to issue Treasury notes has been exercised from the foundation of the Government. So has the right to establish a bank. So has the right to receive bank paper in public dues, the denial of which right under the Constitution, is the foundation of my colleague's new theory of finance.

2dly. He says it is expressly granted in the power to borrow money, under which this is included; and yet he says that he never will, in war or in peace, borrow money, or in any wise create a national debt. But the Constitution makes a distinction between bills of credit and borrowing money; for the issuing of the former is prohibited to the States, while no one doubts that they may borrow money.

He says it would be ridiculous to suppose that the framers of the Constitution intended to authorize the raising of supplies with interest and not without it: and yet, by Luther Martin's report of the proceedings of the Convention, it appears that that body, after much warm discussion, denied to Congress the power to issue bills of credit, and granted the power to borrow money; for a very obvious reason—the borrowing of money does not *make* money; the issuing of bills of credit is making money, in creating circulation, which is the avowed object of this bill. My colleague denies that these are bills of credit. Judge Marshall

defines a bill of credit to be paper issued on the faith of the Government, intended for circulation. No one can dispute the correctness of this definition, as these Treasury notes are expressly within its terms. My colleague states these notes are but means of anticipating the revenue. This is the sole purpose of all bills of credit, of all loans, of all national debts.

But my colleague states with an air of triumph, that I am in favor of the resolution of 1816, which authorises the receipt of bank notes, and which is equal to the endorsement of such notes by the Government, and thinks that inconsistent with my views in regard to Treasury notes. If this be so, then my colleague, in objecting to the resolution of 1816, acts inconsistently with his approbation of these Treasury notes, which, he says, are the same thing. His proposition against me is that I should hold these Treasury notes to be constitutional, because I hold the receipt of bank bills under the resolution of 1816 to be constitutional, does he not perceive that the converse is true; that he, condemning the resolution of 1816, should also condemn these Treasury notes? Because, sir, that part of the resolution of 1816 is my colleague's own proper work upon the constitutionality of which he no doubt bestowed his serious consideration before he acted. If the two things are virtually the same, then I have my colleague's authority, by his present vote, for the constitutionality of receiving bank paper. If they be not the same, then his argument has no bearing.

But there is, Mr. President, a most essential difference, both in fact and theory. By the resolution of 1816 the Government does not endorse, actually or virtually, the notes of specie banks. It receives them itself so long as a note is a check for specie; but it does not guaranty them into the hands of the holders, if the banks fail, which is the only conceivable meaning of endorsement. If there were either an actual or virtual endorsement, the Government would at this moment be liable for all the bank paper in the United States.

Again: by receiving bank notes, the Government does not create a currency, but uses one which it finds in existence, and that no longer than it is equivalent to specie; whereas the Government paper must be taken, whether equivalent to specie or not.

But most conclusively, the Convention denied to Congress the power of issuing bills of credit but placed no limit upon its receiving in public dues whatever might seem best.

☞ To this masterly and conclusive retort, Mr. Calhoun made no response. Nor do we wonder at his silence; for so completely were his own arguments made to demonstrate the unsoundness of his opinions, and the indefensibility of his course, that it would have been strange if he had not been for once at least, speechless.

SUB-TREASURY BILL.

In the House of Representatives of the United States on Wednesday, the Sub-Treasury Bill was of course the leading subject. The immediate question pending was on the motion of Mr. Garland of Va. to strike out the enacting clause. That gentleman was entitled to the floor, and he gave way to Mr. Brown, who presented the following amendment, which will come up in its order.

Strike out all of the twentieth section and insert in lieu thereof as follows:

"Sec. 20. And be it further enacted that from and after the passage of this act, the operation of the following parts of acts or provisions of law now in force, shall be, and the same are hereby, suspended for the space of two years, to wit: so much of the act of June 23, 1836, entitled 'An act to regulate the deposits of the public money,' as provides that the notes or bills of any bank which has since the 4th of July, 1836, issued any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars, shall not be received in payment of any debt due to the United States; and so much of the act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1836,' passed 14th April, 1836, as provides that no bank note of a less denomination than twenty dollars shall be offered in payment in any case whatsoever in which money is to be paid by the United States, or the Post Office Department."

Mr. Garland then took the floor, and made an exceedingly lucid, forcible and effective speech in opposition to the Bill.

Mr. Dromgoole followed in a harangue—in which he chiefly insisted upon the unconstitutionality of the Government to employ State institutions as agents in its fiscal concerns.

Mr. Wise asked him if he understood him as maintaining the idea that government was not authorised to employ state banks as public depositories.

Mr. Dromgoole replied that he certainly did.

Mr. Wise then quoted a remark made by the "Father of Democracy"—Mr. *Jefferson*, when a member of Washington's Cabinet—that he thought a National Bank unconstitutional and unnecessary because there were State Banks in existence.

Mr. Prentiss of Mississippi, next got the floor, and said he was glad of Mr. Garland's motion to decapitate the bill, by striking out the enacting clause, and was willing to assist in the execution. Mr. Prentiss then after alluding in a humorous way to the odd mingling of all kinds of arguments which had been twisted together, to support the bill, proceeded to sketch its origin and progress, which in any other hands would have proved stale and unprofitable, but clothed with his power of sarcasm, and playful humor, riveted the attention and excited the mirth of the entire House. He then pounced down on the speeches of Messrs. Pickens and Cambreleng, and first brought into forcible contrast the compassings of zeal in Mr. Pickens' speech of yesterday, with certain passages from a speech made by that member on the 14th of March, 1837, which must have proved any thing but delightful reminiscences, to the South Carolinian, who was then the antipodes of his present self.

Mr. Cambreleng was next noticed for his discretion in not joining pell-mell in the fight, but standing aloof, pointing out the enemy to his followers, and crying "there he is!—seize him!" One would suppose that he is not their leader, but the Commissary General. Next alluding to the same gentleman's boast of the thriving state of the country, under the present Sub-Treasury Bill; Mr. P. said, it reminded him of a quack who after reducing his patient to death's door with his nostrum, sees in his prostrate victim the least twitching of the eyelid—the least quiver of the lip—claps his hands with extacy and cries, "he lives!—see how I have revived him!" such is the enthusiasm of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, as he counts with *this last bill in the box!*

He next alluded to Cambreleng's mild persuasive that the Bill was for their mutual good—it was one to suit all party feelings—and he cries let there be no strife between me and thee. After this *suaviter in modo* said Mr. P. I was not prepared for so *fortiter in re*, when he suddenly changes his tone and threats us that if the Bill is not passed, it will actully exist, and that until 1841. After commenting in a more serious tone on this sentiment, which certainly is expressive of as much contempt as to the legislative power of Congress, as possibly can be, Mr. P. said, he had heard of an ancient *Athleta* who by practising daily to carry a calf, was eventually able to carry it when it grew to be a bullock. He supposed the Chairman of the Finance Committee contemplated the same gradual system with regard to the Sub-Treasury System, one portion of which they were to have the first year, and so on until 1841, when they shall have accustomed their shoulders to the whole weight of the system; or that he was desirous to load with the full grown bullock at once and not the calf.

Mr. Wise here said that as Mr. Prentiss might be exhausted he would move the Committee would rise, which was done.

During the whole of the speech of Mr. Prentiss there were regular bursts of laughter. Cambreleng was unable to keep his own seat which was near Prentiss, and therefore too much in the focus of the looks of the amused House and galleries, and hence he retired to a remote part of the Hall, where buried deep in his chair, only his folorn spectacled visage could be seen over the desk.

A Dangerous and Extraordinary Weapon.—The Richmond Whig has the following:—Allen's self cocking and six barrelled pistol, a specimen of which may be seen at Mr. Tyrer's is a beautiful specimen of American ingenuity. We have never seen any thing of the kind to equal it for convenience and beauty, and for simplicity and ingenuity in construction. It is small enough to be carried in the breeches pocket with comfort, and may be fired six times in half a minute. By pulling the trigger, the cock rises from the nipple, until it gets to a perpendicular, when it instantly falls upon the nipple again with a sufficient force to cause the percussion of the cap. As the cock rises, the barrels, all of which are welded together, turn and present a nipple to the descending cock. No movement of the hand is necessary except the pulling of the trigger to discharge the six barrels.

A Pretty Romance destroyed.—Our readers may recollect an article, copied into this paper some weeks, ago from the Massillon (Ohio) Gazette, narrating the adventures of one John Wood, who stated that he was made a prisoner by the British during the last war, was impressed into the naval service, was afterwards carried to India and compelled to serve in the British army, and had just returned home after a captivity, of twenty odd years, and was then wending his way to his former residence in Breckenridge county, Kentucky, where he had left a wife and two children in 1812. On Mr. John Wood's arrival at Maysville, Ky. it was discovered that his romantic story was all a hoax. He left Maysville suddenly under an apprehension that he would be summoned to appear before Judge Lynch.—*Lynch. Virginian.*

A Rogue Caught.—An English gentleman residing at Cambridge, Mass., was robbed some months since of $2,000 in gold. Suspicion fell upon his son in law, an under keeper in the house of correction, who was observed to be very intimate with one of the convicts. Both were watched. About a week ago, the convict applied to the principal keeper, Mr. Watson, for leave to transplant a tree in the yard, and place it in a more advantageous location, which was granted. The singularity of the request led the keeper to watch the convict, and, in filling up the hole after planting the tree, he was observed to slip something in the hole and cover it carefully up. The convict was then sent to his cell and the under keeper called to remove the tree to its old position, when a box containing the sovereigns was rolled out. The son-in-law thereafter from a keeper was one of the kept.—*Baltimore Transcript.*

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Cincinnati and Louisville on the 9th ult.

Polite Gallantry—Opportunity has been afforded, on board the French ship Hercule, for those who are deficient in politeness, to take some salutary lessons. Females, gay rich, and lovely, seldom suffer neglect in any company, however numerous; while the old, the humble, and those on whom neither nature nor art have been lavish of their favors are too apt to be treated by the other sex, with cold indifference. True politeness teaches its disciples to respect the virtuous female of whatever age, form, or condition; and he who will not extend to all such, without discrimination, the courtesies and civilities due to any individual of the sex, when occasion may require, is unworthy the title of gentleman. Frenchmen understand these things.

Amidst the numerous throngs which have visited the French man-of-war, her polite officers could frequently be seen traversing the decks, acting as cicerones to the most elderly and least inviting of the female portion of the visiters; and always selecting those who appeared most in want of aid and protection. However great the press of gentlemen, and however urgent to board the ship or to leave her, the officers in command of the waist and barges, most rigidly enforced the rule to see the ladies first accommodated without regard to rank. A man of distinction for wealth and consequence made his way to the waist and addressed the officer on duty, who spoke English. He endeavored to prevail on him to accommodate him and his company in the boat then preparing to leave the ship. The reply was, "stand back sir, if you please, the ladies must go."

While Judge Story was on board, on Saturday, the Marshall attempted to call the attention of the Officer in command to him. The officer, who was escorting a bevy of ladies, pronounced it impossible; nor would he notice the Judge, till the curiosity of the ladies had been gratified. On the same occasion, a number of ladies had come on board in company with Judge Story expecting thereby to have greater facilities for viewing the ship. They were disappointed, and compelled to fare as others did. They declared they would not again attach themselves to the train of greatness.

The Boston Advocate is beforehand of us in telling a story which we believe to be strictly true.

"The like gallantry was observed by the subordinates. A barge was sent on shore for Judge Story and a bevy of ladies, and his honor, on entering the ship very naturally took the cushioned seat at the stern. The ladies must have that seat, politely insisted the officer of the barge. One of the gentlemen present gave him to understand, that it was Judge Story, a very high officer, &c. "I cannot help that," was the reply, "If the King of the French was here, he would give the place to the ladies!" Of course his Honor could not hold out against such a *precedent*, and the *ecdant arma togæ* was very rightly reversed for *togæ cedo fœminis.*

The Judge, whose courtesy is as distinguished as his learning, most promptly and cheerfully took his seat forward among the sailors.

And who does the reader suppose was receiving the almost individual attention of officers on board the barges and the ship, on that day. Not the titled and the great, or the rich and the all accomplished: but a company mostly from Fall River; and the female portion, at least a large number of them, those who had obtained leave of absence, for the day, from the Cotton Mill and weave shop. No matter—they were ladies, in a French man's estimation at least, and proper subjects for that politeness for which Frenchmen are proverbial. We have sometimes seen different conduct among our own countrymen, and that too, where all *paid* and where all should have been equal.—*Providence Courier.*

AN INCIDENT.

On board *L'Hercôle*, the other day, we witnessed a laughable affair. They have a bear chained on the upper gun deck. One of the cooks, proceeding forthwith with a fine fat fowl in his hand, for which the officers had probably put their mouths in proper tune, could not prevail on himself to pass his bearship without a little sport. Bruin lay stretched out on the deck in deep slumber, probably dreaming of the luxuriant forests, the green fields, and the many friends, he had left behind him, when once, twice, thrice, cookey *tickled* him on the nose, with the fowl he carried. Bruin, no doubt vexed at having his slumbers so unceremoniously disturbed, and the thread of his pleasant dream broken, and having, withal, a mind for an epicurean feast, quick as a flash, seized the defunct and denuded rooster between his teeth *sans ceremonie*, and manifested a decided propensity to appropriate it to his own use. Now came the tug of war. The knight of the ladle and gridiron pulled, and jabbered, and pummelled. Bruin dodged and growled and squealed—but still like, a true heart of oak, he held on to his prize. Anon, half a dozen sailors came to the rescue. But Bruin nerved himself for the unequal contest, gave the fowl a fraternal hug, and, the more they pulled, the more they jabbered, the more they pounded, the more he wouldn't let go his hold. Finally, all efforts proving unavailing, on the part of the more numerous side, Bruin was left master of the field, in quiet possession of the spoils of war. He dined luxuriantly on his hard earned prize, and the cook had to find a substitute for the rooster.—*Providence Herald.*

From the National Intelligencer, 6th ult.

ON NATIONAL CONTROVERSIES.

We have just had the pleasure of perusing a report of the Committee of Foreign Relations (of the House of Representatives) on the interesting and important question of the expediency and practicability of adjusting disputes between nations without appealing to what has heretofore been" considered the *ultima ratio regum*—the last resort of nations—in all such cases. The report is characterised by great ability and research, and, what is, in our opinion, yet more to be admired in it, by humanity and true philosophy. The report was presented to the House by Mr. Legare, and may therefore be presumed to be from his pen.

If the crowded state of our columns allowed, we would at once publish the report entire. Not being able to do so at present, (though we will certainly give it to our readers hereafter,) we have pleasure in communicating the conclusion at which the committe arrives.

The subject of the report was the memorial of the New York Peace Society and other individuals friendly to the peace cause, desiring, in the first place, that our differences with Mexico should be referred to the arbitration of a third Power, and, next, recommending to Congress that it "adopt the principle of reference to a third Power of such international disputes as cannot be amicably adjusted by the parties themselves, as an invariable rule of action, instead of an occasional one." They further pray that, "in pursuance of this principle, a proposal be sent forth by this Government to those of other nations, that they would unite with it in the establishment of a great international board of arbitration, or a congress of nations, to which to refer international disputes; and also for the purpose of digesting and preparing a regular code of international law, obligatory on such nations as may afterwards adopt it." They think that this board of arbitrators should be composed of delegates from various nations, and that to this board should be confided the forming a code of international law, &c.

The first prayer of the memorialist having been anticipated by the action of the Executive, the argument of the report is confined to the other questions presented by the memorial. The report *concludes* as follows:

"Your committee, therefore, do not think the establishment of a permanent international tribunal, under the present circumstances of the world, at all desirable; but they heartily concur with the memorialists in recommending a reference to a third Power of all such controversies as can safely be confided to any tribunal unknown to the Constitution of our own country. Such a practice will be followed by other Powers, already inclined, as we have seen, to avoid war, and will soon grow up into the customary law of civilized nations.—They conclude, therefore, by recommending to the memorialists to persevere in exerting whatever influence they may possess over public opinion, to dispose it habitually to the accommodation of national difference without bloodshed; and to the House the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to them."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes on the 11th instant:

"There are elements of division in that party (the Whigs) which will soon work its division, or a change of its men and measures, and I am prepared to witness a movement which will have for its object the more complete union of Southern interests, and the consequent elevation of J. C. Calhoun to the Presidency. There is a movement in the public mind towards the object. I witnessed it during the past year in Pennsylvania, the State which gave Mr. Calhoun as early and strong support as a candidate for the Presidency, and which has never withdrawn her affection from him, notwithstanding all the struggles and collisions which arose from the high Tariff system. The politicians following in the wake of public sentiment are here and there, in conversation and in the press, indicating Mr. Calhoun as the candidate of the democratic party."

What a strange infatuation possesses these gentlemen! Let them read the following comment on the foregoing by the Enquirer, and have the charm dissolved:

"Are you there, Old Treasury? But we do not see any of the movements to which this correspondent refers. Mr. Calhoun himself will, of course, disclaim all such designs—if he be consistent; for, was it not the other day he disclaimed all political aspirations, and affirmed that his sole desire was to serve his country? And now, here are some of his friends, who, like those of Richard the Third, 'would buckle fortune on his back.'—They, forsooth, are for 'a complete union of Southern interests, and the consequent elevation of John C. Calhoun.' Will the Mercury correspondent tell us in what year of the world this is to happen? Is Mr. Calhoun to 'be the candidate of the democratic party' in opposition to the Little Magician? But present this issue as soon as you please, we go for the Little Magician against Mr. Calhoun and all his clique."

Orders of the Postmaster General.—Letter postage is to be charged on all hand bills printed or written: prices current, sealed or unsealed; proposals for new publications, circulars, lottery bills and advertisements, blank forms, deeds, law process, policies of insurance, and manuscript copy for publication. Also, letter postage on all packets that are closely enveloped and sealed, so that what they contain cannot be known.

Hear Andrew Jackson.—"My feeble efforts to better the currency have not been in vain; I leave this people free, prosperous and happy."—*Jackson's Farewell Address.*

Hear Van Buren.—"The U. S. is in immediate danger of being rendered unable to discharge with good faith and promptitude, the various pecuniary obligations of the Government.

Van Buren's Message of the 10th ult.

A Sublapsidding Judge.—A [illegible] Judge, whose religious bias is notoriously strong, was presiding in the trial of a case charged with stealing a "faggot." The case was as clear as day; more than [illegible] witness had seen the prisoner enter [illegible] premises and carry therefrom certain property that was not his own; but this was not enough for lawyers. They must have, to prove its identity, the witness to prove its identity. The [illegible] got was unscrupulously identified, which the learned Judge, while making note of the circumstance, said, (as he thought to himself—but he has a habit occasionally of soliloquising in rather too loud a key) "Why, how can he swear that's the same faggot? One faggot's as much like another as one egg's like another. This [illegible] heard by Mr. C. P——, the counsel for the prisoner, who was seated just below his lordship; he instantly started up and [illegible] ing the witness, and said, "You have sworn that this is the same faggot you saw the prisoner take. Why, how can you swear that it's the same? One faggot's as much like another as one egg's like another." The learned Judge dropped his pen, and fixed his eyes expressly upon the counsel. "Mr. [illegible] said his lordship, in a very solemn tone somewhat tremulous with emotion and [illegible] —" Mr. P. I see the finger of God in this case: that very reflection, in the very [illegible] words you employed, was passing through my mind at the moment it occurred to you. I certainly shall not let this case go to the jury on such evidence; and the case, and the informant smith, was stopped.

The Lady and the Fish.—The [illegible] York Commercial relates an amusing incident which occurred on Friday on board the steamboat Swan, during her passage to Prince's Bay. A group of ladies were assembled before the looking glass, preparing for dinner, while one, more indolent than the rest, was taking her siesta on a sofa, reclining at her ease in the full enjoyment of all the pleasant visions that a blooming beauty of eighteen summers is supposed to possess, when an enormous rock fish, of the striped bass, suddenly jumped through the port-hole, and fell in her lap. Whether the lady or the poor fish was the most frightened, the deponent saith not; the lady, however, possessing that inestimable gift of [illegible] ture, the power of making her true feelings known, shrieked in such a manner as to [illegible] the other ladies in the greatest consternation among the gentlemen, sans hats, sans curls, sans ceremony! Meantime the commander of the boat made his appearance in the cabin, and found to his dismay a large fish apparently lifeless, and a large fish busily engaging about the cabin among his furniture. He, however, in a few minutes, succeeded with the aid of a few whose better feelings overcame their fears, in restoring life to the inanimate fair one, and destroying that of the rude intruder.

Steamboat Racing—Anecdote.—A lady took her passage on board a steamboat at New Orleans to go to St. Louis, but learning that the Captain intended to run a race, declined going unless assurances were given that such would not be the case. The master pledged his honor to refrain from the contest, and the boat got under way: but a rival boat pursuing soon after neared her fast, and the passengers becoming excited requested him to put on more steam, which was refused, for the reason above given. The lady was applied to, but would not yield. She was then requested to come on deck and view the other boat, which, at the time was nearly alongside and fast gaining. Her feelings were immediately enlisted, and [illegible] too urged an increase of speed, which was attempted, but not succeeding as well as the passengers desired, they suggested that they should use bacon, to make the wood more inflammable. The answer was, that having pledged his word not to race, he had not provided himself with the article. "Never mind, captain, (said the lady,) you have some on board on frieght, use it, use it, dear sir, *I will pay all expenses, if you beat that boat.*"—*Charleston Mercury.*

A MOST DISTRESSING CASUALTY.

NEW YORK, JUNE 23.

A most painful event occurred last evening at West Point. Three daughters of Mr. Cozzens, who keeps the New American Hotel in this city, went to the river to bathe. The tide was low, and at the place which they had chosen the bank was rocky and precipitous. The two youngest found themselves suddenly in the midst of a current too strong for them to resist, and were swept away from the shore. The eldest sister saw them struggling, and made an effort to save them. In doing this she was also carried away by the current and all three perished. They were all very young, between the years of twelve and sixteen, we are informed.—*Evening Post.*

A Whig State Convention was recently held at Dover, Delaware, upwards of [illegible] delegates were present. Henry Clay was nominated for the Presidency, and the Hon. John J. Milligan was unanimously commended for re-election to Congress. Delegates were appointed to attend the Harrisburg Convention in 1839.

Walter Scott, on his death bed.—Mr. Lockhart dressing his son-in-law, the dying Scott said: "Lockhart, I may have but a minute to speak to you. My dear, be a good man, be virtuous—be religious. Nothing else will give you any comfort when you come to be here.

The Pulaski.—We learn, from the Wilmington Advertiser, every thing additional relating to the melancholy fate of this boat. It will be seen that 59 persons in all have been saved, and a hope was entertained that the 50 or 60, chiefly ladies and children, who were in the stern of the boat, had been taken off by some passing vessel. But this hope is not only diminished by the lapse of time, but is almost entirely dissipated by the statements of the survivors, that they saw that part of the wreck go down, and no appear with no one remaining on it. It has since been passed, as well as many other parts of the wreck, by several vessels, but no one found on them.

There appears to be no doubt that the explosion was the result of gross negligence, and criminal indifference to the security of life and property. It is stated in the Charleston papers, that, although the racing between the Pulaski and Georgia had been but a step to, by starting the boats on different days, yet a bet of $5,000 was pending as to which would perform the trip in the fastest time! It is a little remarkable, that only a few days before the occurrence, a gentleman lecturing in Charleston on the effect of steam, predicted that it would thus happen. And not less so, that a gentleman of this town, then in Charleston, missed the boat a few days before she set out on her last trip, and was so convinced of the danger, that he wrote to his friend here, bidding him look out for the tidings of a disaster.

We regret to state, that there are yet no hopes of Judge John Cameron. He has seldom been cut off, in the prime of life, from an honorable career of usefulness, more deeply regretted by many, very many, closely connected to him by the ties of friendship and consanguinity.

In addition to the particulars from the Observer, we learn by letter, that seven persons died on one of the pieces of the wreck the day before it was fallen in with by the H. Camerdon, among them the Rev. Mr. Wheat of the Episcopal Church, and family. And that, to such extremities had the survivors been reduced, that the day of their deliverance had been fixed on as the fatal day to select by lot a victim to appease the cravings of hunger!—*Fay Observer.*

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER WASHINGTON. LOSS ON LAKE ERIE AND 50 LIVES LOST!

By the Buffalo Advertiser of Saturday morning, we learn that the steamer North America had just come in bringing the painful intelligence of the destruction that morning about 3 o'clock, of the new and splendid steamer Washington by fire off Silver Creek. The Washington had the fore part of the night passed the North America, while the latter lay at Erie, and was not again seen by the North America, till within three miles of Buffalo, when a glare of fire being seen towards Silver Creek by the helmsman, the boat was immediately put back, and at 6 A. M. neared the disabled hulk of the Washington, drifting four miles from shore, with not a living soul on board, and the waters around literally covered with hats, bonnets, trunks, baggage, and blackened fragments of the wreck.—The fire had been discovered at Silver Creek, but there were only three skiffs there, which put out, and with these and the yawl of the Washington, about *forty* persons have been saved, many of them ladies.—There were six dead bodies picked up by the North America, four women and two children. The hull and engine were towed into Silver Creek.

The Washington was built at Ashtabula last winter. The fire caught near the boiler, and made rapid progress, and soon burned off the steering ropes, which were made of iron, as they should have been, and the boat was unmanagable, and could not be run ashore.

The merchant on board lost $6,000.—Among those saved we see no names of persons from this quarter of the State. A trunk was picked up with two children on board, a mile and a half from the wreck. The children were dead.—*N. Y. E. Star.*

The Merchants of the City of New Orleans perfectly understand to whom they are under obligations for the disasters of which they have lately ended, by whose mismanagement of commerce and the currency may be prolonged, and by what means it may be averted. Witness the following Resolution, adopted at a meeting of the Presidents of the Banks of New Orleans, held on the 16th instant:—*Nat. Intel.*

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board of Presidents of the Banks of New Orleans, the first Monday in January next should be fixed on as the day of resumption by said Banks: Provided the United States Bank of Pennsylvania through its agency in this city, will furnish a sufficient currency until the establishment of a National Bank, or until such other remedial measures may be adopted or sustained by the Government, in relation to the currency, as will insure the country and the banks against the deplorable consequences of a general suspension of specie payments by the banks and the banks."

FROM FLORIDA.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamer Florida, Capt. Hubbard, we learn, says the Savannah Georgian of the 30th inst., that the Indians have burnt two bridges on the Withlacoochee, and also Fort Dade, occupied by our troops. Gen. Taylor is said with fifteen companies to proceed against the peninsula in the hope of encountering them.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Family Affairs.—Margaret Prince of Tallahassee, Florida, has been married to Mr. Darling Bond.

Charlotte:

Friday, July 6, 1838.

☞ *The Sub Treasury Bill*—It is with pleasure we announce to our readers this week the defeat of the Sub-Treasury Bill, on the 25th ult., by a vote of 111 yeas to 125 nays. Next day a motion was made to reconsider the bill, which was lost, even its friends furnishing it, by yeas 91, nays 132. The rejection of this bill may be considered as a token of good to the country, for we believe that on the fate of this bill hung its weal or woe for years. The vote of our delegation was 7 to 6, as follows: For the bill, Messrs. Bynum, Conner, Hawkins, M'Kay, Montgomery, Sawyer—6. Against it, Messrs. Doherty, Graham, Rencher, A. H. Sheppard, C. Shepard, Stanly, Williams—7. On the vote for reconsideration only two voted for it, Messrs. Hawkins and Montgomery. The following is the vote on its rejection:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Atherton, Banks, Beatty, Beirne, Bicknell, Birdsall, Bond, Boon, Bradford, Brewster, Buchanan, Bynum, Cambreleng, Chaney, Chapman, Cleveland, Cleveney, Coles, Conner, Craig, Crary, Cushman, Davee, D.Girardf, Dromgoole, Duncan, Elmore, Farrington, Fairfield, I. Fletcher, Fry, Gallup, Glascock, Grant, Gray, Griffin, Haley, Hammond, Hamer, Harrison, Hawkins, Haynes, Holsey, Holt, Howard, Hubley, W. H. Hunter, R. M. T. Hunter, Ingham, T. B. Jackson, J. Johnson, N. Jones, J. W. Jones, Kein, Kemble, Klingensmith, Leadbetter, Lewis, Logan, Loomis, Martin, McKay, Robert McClellan, Abraham McClellan, McClure, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, S. W. Morris, Murray, Noble, Owens, Palmer, Parker, Parmenter, Parris, Paynter, Pennybacker, Petrikin, Phelps, Richardson, Rives, Sawyer, Shaffer, Shepherd, Snyder, Spencer, Taylor, Thomas, Titus, Toomey, Towns, Turney, Vail, Wagener, Webster, Weeks, T. T Whittlesey, J. W. Williams, Worthington, Yell—111.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Heman Allen, John W. Allen, Ayerigg, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Borden, Briggs, W. B. Calhoun, J. Calhoun, W. B. Campbell, J. Campbell, Carter, Casey, Chambers, Cheatham, Childs, Clark, Coffin, Corwin, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, Darlington, Dawson, Davies, Doherty, Dennis, Dana, Edwards, Evans, Everett, Ewing, R. Fletcher, Fillmore, Foster, James Garland, Rice Garland, Goode, James Graham, Wm. Graham, Grantland, Graves, Grennell, Hall, Halstead, Harlan, Harper, Hastings, Hawes, Henry, Herod, Hoffman, Hopkins, Jenifer, H. Johnson, W. C. Johnson, Kennedy, Kilgore, Legare, Lincoln, Lyon, Mallory, Marvin, J. M. Mason, S. Mason, Maury, May, Maxwell, M. Kennan, Menefee, Mercer, Milligan, Mitchell, M. Morris, C. Morris, Naylor, Noyes, Ogle, Patterson, Pearce, Peck, Phillips, Pope, Potts, S. S. Prentiss, Rariden, Randolph, Reed, Rencher, Ridgway, Robertson, Robinson, Ramsey, Russell, Sergeant, *A. H. Sheppard, Charles Sheppard*, Shields, Sibley, Slade, Southgate, Stanly, Stuart, Sumn, Stratton, Taliaferro, Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Underwood, Vanderveer, A. S. White, J. White, E. Whittlesey, *L. Williams*, S. Williams, J. L. Williams, C. H. Williams, Wise, Ward, Yorke—125.

☞ The Fourth of July was celebrated by a number of our citizens by a Barbecue at Mr. Blake's Spring, about a mile from town. We were not present, but understand the company enjoyed themselves very agreeably. We are sorry the toasts have not been furnished in time for to-day's paper.

☞ *Adjournment of Congress.*—Both Houses of Congress have adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 9th instant.

☞ *Important Official Paper.*—The following Message from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives on the 20th ultimo:

To the House of Representatives of the U. States:

I transmit, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th instant, reports from the Secretaries of State, Treasury, and War, with the documents referred to by them respectively. It will be seen that the outrages committed on the Steamboat Sir Robert Peel, under the British flag within the waters of the United States, and on the Steamboat Telegraph, under the American flag at Brockville, in Upper Canada, have not been followed by any demand, by either Government on the other, for redress. These acts have been, so far, treated on each side as criminal offences committed within the jurisdiction of tribunals competent to inquire into the facts, and to punish the persons concerned in them. Investigations have been made, some of the individuals implicated have been arrested, and prosecutions are in progress, the result of which cannot be doubted. The excited state of public feeling on the borders of Canada, on both sides of the line, has occasioned the most painful anxiety to this Government. Every effort has been, and will be made to prevent the success of the design apparently formed, and in the course of execution, by Canadians who have found a refuge within our territory, aided by a few reckless persons of our own country, to involve the nation in a war with a neighboring and friendly Power. Such design cannot succeed while the two Governments appreciate and confidently rely upon the good faith of each other in the performance of their respective duties. With a fixed determination to use all the means in my power to put a speedy and satisfactory termination to the border troubles, I have the most confident assurances of the cordial co-operation of the British authorities, at home and in the North American possessions, in the accomplishment of a purpose so sincerely and earnestly desired by the Government and People both of the United States and Great Britain.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, June 20, 1838.

The reader who regards the public weal above mere party ends will perceive with regret the failure in the Senate yesterday of Mr. Webster's resolution to repeal the existing interdict against the great mass of the banks on account of their issue of small notes. The resolution was lost by two votes—Mr. Buchanan's bill being substituted for it and then the latter was rejected by a still larger majority—thus leaving what Mr. Cambreleng terms a virtual sub Treasury system in operation notwithstanding that the Representatives of the People have passed sentence of condemnation on the pernicious system at two successive sessions of Congress.

The Secret Circular.—There is no doubt from the following paragraph, which we find in the last "Oxford Examiner," that a secret Circular has recently issued from the Head-quarters of Van Burenism, in this City. No one has a right, that we know of, to object to this movement, but it would have been more consonant to the genius of our Institutions, had the thing been done openly and above board:—*Ral. Register.*

Party Secrets.—We were informed in Louisburg, a day or two ago, that several printed circulars had been sent to individuals in Franklin by the Editor of a leading Van Buren Press in this State, exhorting them to exert every nerve in the cause of the party as much apprehension was felt as to the result of the August elections. By some mischance this "plot" has become known to the "enemy," and is the subject of public talk about Louisburg. We have our information as to the existence of such a General Order from a gentleman who has seen it; and there can, therefore, be no mistake about the matter. What say you Mr. Loring, have you seen it? If so, please favor the public with it.

Murder of Dutch settlers in South Africa.—By accounts received from the Cape of Good Hope to March 19th, it appears that a party of 270 Dutch settlers, men, women and children, were slaughtered near Port Natal in a night attack by a party of Zoolas under their chief Dingaan, who it appears had by professions of friendship purposely decoyed them into his country to effect this massacre. The Zoolas were being pursued and many had been slain. It is feared Mr. Lindsley, the American missionary, and his family have also been killed.

The Cherokees.—At the last accounts, Gen. Scott had collected 4200 of these Indians, for removal, being nearly all the Georgia branch of the tribe. The Tennessee Indians were voluntarily coming in; and it was supposed that there would be no difficulty with the North Carolina or Alabama portions of the tribe.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE SUB TREASURY BILL.

The fate of this bill it is said, depends upon the absence of two or three members on either side, and is yet as therefore entirely uncertain. The Administration, as the Enquirer feared has not been inactive in subsidizing, and has won over, during the last month, two or three pliant representatives.

The Madisonian states that there are several members of the House, classed among the supporters of the bill as reported by Mr. Cambreleng, who will not vote for it unless the specie clause be stricken out. But that paper thinks it perfectly immaterial whether the clause be retained or stricken out, as in either case, the whole matter would be left to the discretion of the Executive, and in that event no doubt exists that specie would be demanded, or notes of specie banks received under such restrictions as to operate injuriously. This is inferred from the course of the Administration, as indicated by its last circular, and from declarations made by Mr. Cambreleng on the floor of Congress, who speaks by authority and who tells the people's representatives that whether the bill pass or not, "our revenue system remains unaltered. We merely substitute (says he) the will of Congress for Treasury discretion, and leave nothing to Executive power which can be regulated by law."

In reference to this impudent declaration, the Madisonian makes the following remarks:—

"A more barefaced defiance, a more utter disregard of the wishes and will of the Representatives of the people was never exhibited by the Executive of this country, than in the issuing of the late Treasury Circular. Their wishes were spurned, their will thwarted, and they LITERALLY SCARCED IN THEIR SEATS!

Whatever chance there was of the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill, before the arrogant and dictatorial language addressed to the people's Representatives by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we hope and fully believe, that it is now past and lost for ever—that the spirit of our forefathers which resisted oppression and dictation will animate them to a signal rebuke of the authors and supporters of such a measure, and such principles, by putting their VETO upon them, and indignantly voting them down! Then, when that is done, we hope Congress will mature a system for the future collection, keeping and disbursement of the public revenue and send it to the Executive, who stands pledged, to give any such system, not incompatible with his Constitutional scruples, heretofore indicated, a fair trial.

If such a system, thus matured, should be vetoed by the Executive, as we infer from the statement of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means it will be, there will be no necessity for holding any more elections for Representatives in Congress; the rights and duties of that body having been usurped by the Executive, it becomes a mere nonentity in the affairs connected with the Government of the country."

New Hampshire Whig State Convention.—The Whig State Convention for the nomination of candidates for the ensuing elections was held at Concord on the 20th. More than three hundred delegates were present, and an excellent spirit prevailed. Gen. James Wilson was unanimously nominated for Governor, and the following gentlemen for members of Congress.

Rockingham, District, John Prentiss, of Derry.
Strafford do Joel Eastman, of Conway.
Hillsborough do Anthony Colby, of N. London.
Cheshire do Patrick Harkness, of Keene.
Grafton & Coos do Jonathan Sayre, of Bath.

The election for Governor takes place in March next, and for Representatives to Congress in November.—*Nat. Int.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Holton: A short time since I had the pleasure and gratification of reading a communication in your paper purporting to have been written by some one residing in the lower part of Mecklenburg and a good Democrat. I was much pleased with his views in regard to a division of this county and trust that the members elected will not be disposed to disregard the will of their constituents, which will be expressed no doubt, through petitions when the Legislature shall have met. I fully concur with the writer in question upon all his suggestions and particularly the latter part of his Communication where he speaks about party excitement—his language is chaste and reasonable, and corresponds with my views and many others of our party. I cannot for my life see how it is that such unnecessary party excitement should be kept up particularly in the election for county officers. I opposed this course last year in the election of Clerks, and will ever act in the same way under similar circumstances. We all pretend to be aiming at the same end, viz: peace and harmony—none of us I trust are endeavoring to do an act by which our neighbor may fall and we thereby rise upon his defeat and misfortune. If we are thus acting, suffer one whose locks are blooming for the grave to admonish you, yes, you who exult in carrying, connected with your names the much admired appellation of Democrat, never let it be said by posterity that a republican of the County of Mecklenburg, in the year 1838, gave his vote solely upon party grounds to elect a civil officer of the County. I am upon reflection brought to the same conclusion your correspondent was when he penned the article, before alluded to. Let us my friends be cool and calm once in our lives. I feel ashamed of many means resorted to, in order to keep up a high degree of excitement. If we were about to elect a member of Congress or a delegate to a Convention to nominate a President or an Elector, then I would say, now let us stand by our principles and support our party—in cases of this kind I think every man ought to go for his party. Now, can there be any analogy between these, and the election of a civil officer of a county? if there is I am unable to see it, but if we suffer ourselves to be carried away by "every wind of doctrine" until our excitement and prejudices enter our Courts of Justice, and cause us to fall into the ranks of our party in the face of all and every fact and join the crowd because we are one of the number, I feel confident that some of us will live to witness our own folly. Let us be careful, thoughtful and prudent the remainder of our lives; and not say by our mouths and show by our conduct that no man is honest, competent and faithful enough to fill an office within our gift, unless he be taken from the republican ranks. We may ask nine-tenths of the people separately this question, are you a republican or not? the answer would be from almost every man, I profess to be one, I call myself a republican and think I advocate this doctrine so far as my abilities will permit. I have repeatedly heard such expressions and believed the individuals were honest and sincere, and although we may have opinions somewhat different, we should not say some one of the party must be elected. Let us use our exertions to cultivate peace and happiness among each other—our liberties were procured by union, and how can we expect to enjoy quietude while we continue to do and say things calculated to create prejudice and fan the flame of passion and excited feeling. Let us have more respect for the feelings of our neighbors, and not abuse and vilify because a difference of opinion exists. We should not cherish such feelings, if we do, and act them out, my word for it the day is approaching in which we will *regret* that we ever persisted in such a course.

A REPUBLICAN.

A CARD.

TO THE LADIES.—A gentleman of extensive acquirements, prepossessing appearance and possessed of considerable property, and who is, in consequence of unexpected family arrangements, induced to enter into the matrimonial state, wishes to form an engagement with a Lady not exceeding 25 years of age. It is indispensable that she be of a cheerful disposition and possess and engaging figure. Money is not an object with the advertiser, domestic happiness being his sole inducement thus publicly to intimate his desire. Application to be addressed (post paid) to C. C. K. care of the Editor of this paper and state where and when the advertiser may obtain an interview.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made by Capt. John Penman to the undersigned, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, in the Town of Charlotte, on Thursday the 26th of this instant, (being the Thursday of the County Court,) all the property therein specified, consisting of valuable

Household Furniture,

among which is a quantity of

SILVER PLATE,

A Library of Books, Horse and Sulky, Mining & Surveying Instruments.

WM. J. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

July 4, 1838. 4t07

Runaway

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 30th ult., a bound girl by the name of *Sarah Caroline Philips*, about 12 years of age. She had on when she went away a dark calico frock and a green calash. A reward of one cent will be given for her apprehension, but no thanks. All persons are forewarned not to harbor or employ said girl, as I am determined to put the law in force against all who may do so.

MARY PORTER.

July 4, 1838. 4t07

WM. S. NORWOOD having declared himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, we are authorized to announce him as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons at the next General Assembly at the ensuing August election.

July 4, 1838. 4t07

We are authorized to announce THOMAS N. ALEXANDER, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

June 22, 1838. 3t07

We are authorized to announce CALVO IRWIN, Esq., as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons at the next General Assembly, at the ensuing election.

May 18, 1838. 3t07

We are authorized to announce Capt. J. D. SMITH, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 7, 1838. 3t07

☞ *Often Wanted!*

WILLIAMS & BOYD inform their friends (and others too) that they have just received from New York another supply of

MEDICINES,

and expect more in a few days. They intend to sell at a small profit, and request all who need Medicine to give them a trial. They tender their thanks to those who have encouraged them. They will receive in a short time another supply of the

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

Charlotte, July 4, 1838. 4t05f

☞ TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE received a full supply of fresh **Medicines, Drugs, Paints,** &c., embracing every article which will be called for in my line. The following are a few of the articles, some of which have never been offered here before:

Southern Tonic for Fever and Ague,
Swain's Panacea, Indian Panacea,
Irish Moss, Jayne's Indian Expt.
Leidy's Med'd. Sarsaparilla,
Judkin's Ointment, Piperine,
Marshall's Syrup of Sarsaparilla,
do. Worm Syrup.
Leidy's Blood Pills, Carmine,
Saratoga Powders, Isinglass,
Seidlets do. Citrated Kali,
Soda &c. Aromatic Salts,
Evan's Appt. Chamomile Pills,
Carpenter's Ext. Sarsaparilla,
do. Pink Root,
Ext. Iceland Moss,
Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment,
Nursing Bottles, Chloride of Soda,
Tooth Brushes, very fine,
Toilet Soap, Toilet Powders,
Thermometers, Paint Brushes, &c. &c.,

making a more complete assortment than is usually found in the back country. I am determined to sell for less money than any other person in this vicinity. Examine and you will find my prices in accordance with the above.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, July 4, 1838. 4t05f

To Coach-Makers.

TWO or THREE Journeymen Coach Makers would find employment here, if application be made soon. One body maker is wanted. None others but those of sober habits need apply.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, July 4, 1838. 4t09

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The Subscription List is about EIGHT HUNDRED, and on the increase, and the Job Printing and Advertising good for at least FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS a year. A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go to any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES, *Editor & Proprietor.*

June 22, 1838.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte on the 1st of July, 1838.

A—T. N. Alexander, Susanah Alexander, Alexander & Rudisill, E. P. Alexander, Dr. M. W. Alexander, Paul Auten.

B—J. C. Brawley, A. H. Brown, Wm. Byrum, W. L. Beaty, T. Bennett, T. Barker, M. Beaty.

C—D. Caruthers, Wm. Cooper, 3, W. P. Christenbury, Jane Cairnes, P. Cook, Mrs. R. Cohen, N. Cross, B. Cohen, W. Clark, J. Campbell, D. Cross.

D—L. Drury, T. Dwight, J. Dunn, Jos. Davis.

E—A. Edmonston, Z. B. Evans, 3, D. Eagle, T. Emerson.

F—J. Foster, E. R. Ferrell, A. Flanikan, 2, Mr. Ferguson.

G—A. Grier, E. Griffith, R. C. Grier, Lorenzo Gimenus.

H—Miss A. M. Harry, A. Hood, A. Hester, E. Harris, Rev. A. Hamby, T. Hannon, Arch. Hill, 2, S. Howard, J. Huie, Sen., R. S. Hayes, W. Harris, J. B. Hart, Miss Easter Holbrooks, Hen. Hoover, Rev. J. Houston, Miss J. Hunter, T. Hawkins.

I & J—B. Irwin, I. Jones, W. Johnston, 2, S. Johnston, A. Johnston, Mrs. S. M. Jones, Jno. R. Jones, E. Jackson.

K—Mrs. M. Kirkpatrick, H. M. Kinmons, Miss M. Kimbal.

L—W. Lucky, D. Ledwell, J. B. Lynch, A. Lee, Miss A. Lowe.

M—Rob. M'Gown, S. Montgomery, 2, Miss L. Maxwell, S. M'Glue, A. M'Lure, W. M'Cowe, P. M'Lennan, Rob. M'Combs, T. M'Connell, Mrs. J. Monroe, J. H. Mathew, S. M'Quire, J. McCombs, J. Monteith, Miss M. Moore, J. H. M'Cay.

N—W. Neely, J. Neely, Miss S. Newbet.

O—J. Orr, Hooks Ormond.

P—Miss P. Pharr, L. Polk, A. D. Parks.

Q—S. Query, R. Query, W. Query.

R—J. Ross, W. Robertson, A. Rea, Mrs Eliz. Rea, Mrs. P. A. Russell, A. Rybury, Wm. Roper, Sarah S. Roberson.

S—W. Spears, 2, E. Smith, L. Stephens, Ben. Simmons, R. Sloan, E. & H. Stewart, W. Simpson.

T—J. Tate, S. R. Turner, Miss A. Thompson, J. Teters, N. Tradwick, T. Thompson, R. Trebens.

W—H. Winkler, W. Winston, J. Wilson, S. A. Waugh, J. Wallis, W. Wilson, I. Wilson.

Y—A. Young.

R. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

POETRY.

WOMAN'S SMILE!

Oh! what a theme's woman's smile to be
This jarring world of ours,
If happy hearts, the sage says true,
Find here their sweetest flowers?
Or where's the children's heaven bright,
That could our souls inspire,
With half the charm of mother's light,
As that of Woman's smile!

Oh! Life would be one Elysian dream
Of happiness and love,
If 'twere not for the many things
Of heartaches given below;
And all earth's flowers, in fair, in verse,
Would flourish but a while,
If in return they could not greet
The light of Woman's smile.

Then if our hopes of bliss depend
On such bright forms of love,
Which softly with our spirits blend
Dear thoughts of bliss above;
Who on this earth would here to roam,
(Even in this flowery isle,)
If that existence be seldom
With sight of Woman's smile!

CHARITY.

The blessings which the weak and poor can confer,
Have their own reward. 'Tis a little thing
To give a cup of water; yet its draught
Of cool refreshment drain'd by fever'd lips,
May give a shock of pleasure to the frame
More exquisite than when generous juice
Renews the life of joy in happiest hours.
It is a little thing to speak a phrase
Of common comfort which by daily use
Has almost lost its sense, yet on the ear
Of him who thought to die unmourn'd, 'twill fall
Like choicest music; fill the glazing eye
With gentle tears; relax the knotted hand
To know the bonds of fellowship again;
And shed on the departing soul a peace
More precious than the luxuries of friends
About the favour'd deathbed of the rich,
To him who else were lonely, that another
Of the great family is near and feels.

EPIGRAM.

"Oh, spare me, dear angel, one lock of your hair,"
A bashful young lover took courage and sighed;
"There's a sin to refuse you so modest a prayer,
"So take the whole wig," the sweet creature replied.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BASHFUL MAN.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE VESTAL; OR A TALE OF POMPEI."

Let him who has never suffered from the horrors of bashfulness, pass by this article. He will find here nothing with which he can sympathise. But he who knows the exquisite misery of a temperament, whose very nature almost shuts him out from human sympathy, while it opens upon him the full sluices of laughter and ridicule, he only should read, for he only can understand, this chapter of my sufferings. It is but a specimen of my life. *Ex uno disce omnes.* To all others it will be only a sealed fountain; and, as they pass it by in the proud consciousness of the unspeakable blessing of impudence, let them thank heaven that its waters can never flow for them.

As my object is but to give a specimen of the numerous *contre temps* that incessantly beset me, the moment I appear in ladies' society, I shall merely speak of those that befel me at the only dinner in Paris to which I was invited. Though laden with introductory letters, I never delivered another.

I pass by the various efforts I made, before I could muster sufficient resolution to deliver to Madame O., the one that procured for me, and a friend who came with me, the dinner in question. I pass by, too, my trepidation at the everlasting peal with which the bell responded to my timid touch. Scarcely could I distinguish the *Parlez au Suisse*, over the porter's lodge, where probably Swiss never stood since its erection. I pass by, too, several minor blunders; such as asking the porter to direct us to "*la chambre de Madame*," meaning her drawing-room. Suffice it to say, that my less nervous companion, dictionary in hand, boldly led the way; that having traversed a goodly number of courts and stairs, we at length arrived in safety at an ante-room, where stood a servant before a pair of folding doors, which he threw wide open and announced us by a pair of names, that we should never have recognised as our own, had we met them elsewhere.

Already agitated, and perspiring with nervous trepidation, this ostentatious mode of entrance, so different from the republican simplicity to which I was accustomed, was a formidable trial to me. My cheeks tingled, my knees trembled, and my heart beat violently. I sank silently behind my unabashed companion, and endeavored to gather sufficient courage to conceal the tremor that shook me like an ague fit. Madame O. rose to receive us; and, as we approached her, it became necessary that I should *deploye* from behind my friend. But in so doing, I did not notice a large pet dog, who, comfortably stretched on a red velvet cushion, lay napping beside his mistress, directly in my path. On I went, anxious only to get through the introductory ceremonies as soon as possible, and then to ensconce myself in some remote corner where.

"The world forgetting, by the world forgot," I might escape all notice or remark. But truly says the French proverb, "*L'homme se propose, mais, c' est le bon Dieu qui Dispose!*" and very unfortunate were his dispositions for my intention. As I hastened on, all glowing with confusion, and quaking with fright, just as I began my bow, I stumbled over the detested pet, and was suddenly precipitated head foremost like an ancient battering ram, into the lap of Miss P.; overturning episodically a countryman of my own who was seated next her, balancing his chair on its two hind legs. To save himself, he instinctively grasped the back of her chair; and his weight at her rear, acting at the same moment that I sprang herself at her in front, decided all hesitation, and overcame all united together, the chair experienced. The two cur who had been at the bottom of the whole mischief, seized me by the skirts, and received a hearty kick in return, added his howling to the shrieks of dismay that now filled the apartment. Happily, the female sufferer in this ondeo, engrossed all the sympathy and attention of the company; but I well knew, that in the short minute that had elapsed since I entered the apartment, I had made three mortal enemies, of a man, a dog, and a lady.

For my own part, as soon as I had extricated myself from the terrible crash, covered with confusion and shame I retreated into the most obscure corner of the room, where I sought to hide myself and my overwhelming mortification, behind the guests that were lounging about there.

The call to dinner served as a relief to my embarrassment, for I hoped that that would engross every one's attention which now, I could not help feeling, must be occupied with my awkwardness. Following the company into the dining room, I saw that each plate contained a card, on which was written the name of the guest who was to occupy the place thus designated. Every one seemed to find his own place by magic: but for me, four or five times did I make the circuit of the table, looking in vain for mine. Indeed, I know not but I might have continued running about unnoticed among the crowd of servants, all dinner time, had not Madame O.'s eye at length detected me, as I circled round and round, with an hysterically increasing rapidity, my eyes dim with confusion and a clammy perspiration bedewing every pore of my body; and I at length sunk into my seat, when found, fairly exhausted with mortification and shame. Here, again, I found myself embarrassed with my hat, which, having observed that all retained in their hands in the drawing-room, I still grasped with nervous pertinacity. This I at length disposed of, as I thought at the time, with wonderful ingenuity; for I hung it by the brim between my knees, spreading my handkerchief over its open cavity.

My seat was next to a young lady, whom of course I was expected to entertain. I entertain! Woefully, already, had I entertained the company; but I found myself infinitely better adapted to entertain a company *en masse* than *singulatim*.

The ordinary routine of a French dinner now commenced. Soup and bouillie fish, and fowl, and flesh; *entremets* and *hors d' œuvres*, while a regular series of servants appeared each instant at our elbows, inviting us to partake of a thousand different dishes, and as many different kinds of wine, all under strings of names which I no more understood, than I understood their composition or than they did my gaucheries. Resolute to avoid all further opportunities for displaying my predominant trait, I sat in the most obstinate silence, saying "*oui*" to every thing that was offered me, and eating with most devoted application, till an evil hour my fair neighbor, weary of my taciturnity and her own, at length herself began a conversation, by inquiring how I was pleased with the opera. The question was put at an unlucky moment. I was just raising a large morsel of potato to my mouth; and in order to reply as quickly as possible, I hastily thrust it in, intending to swallow it as hastily. Heavens! It was hot as burning lava. What could I do? The lady's eyes were fixed on me, waiting a reply to her question. But my mouth was in flames. In vain I rolled the burning morsel hither and thither, rocking my head from side to side, while my eyes, which involuntarily I had fixed on her, were straining from their sockets. She regarded my grimaces, of the cause of which I believe she was ignorant, with an expression of amazement and surprise, at which I can laugh now when I think of it.

"Monsieur est malade?" at length she gently, and in an anxious tone, inquired. I could bear no more. My mouth was fluyed with the burning mass and smarting with intolerable pain; so, quietly abandoning the point, I opened it to its utmost, and out dropped the infernal fire-brand upon my plate. Not the slightest tendency to a smile, visibly ruffled the imperturbable politeness of the lady. She soothingly condoled with me on my misfortune, then gradually led the conversation to a variety of topics; till, exerting the magic influence that true politeness always exercises, I began to forget even my own blunders. Gradually, my cheeks burned less painfully, and I could even join in the conversation without the fear that every word I uttered shared the fate of every action I attempted. I even ventured to hope, nay, to congratulate myself, that the catalogue of my calamities was completed for the day.

"Let no one call himself happy before death," said Solon; and he said wisely. The *ides of March* were not yet over. Before us stood a dish of cauliflower, nicely done in butter. This I naturally enough took for a custard pudding, which it sufficiently resembled. Unfortunately, my vocabulary was not yet extensive enough to embrace all the technicalities of the table; and when my fair neighbor inquired if I were fond of *chou fleur*, I verily took it to be the French for custard pudding; and so high was my panegyric of it, that my plate was soon bountifully laden with it. Alas! one single mouthful was sufficient to dispel my illusion. Would to Heaven that the chandelier had tumbled along with it. But that restorative not being at hand, as I gazed despairingly at the huge mass that towered up almost as large, and as inviting, as Vesuvius, my heart died within me. Ashamed to confess my mistake, though I could almost as readily have swallowed an equal quantity of soft soap, I struggled manfully on against the diabolical compound. I endeavored to sap the mountainous heap at its base; and shutting my eyes and opening my mouth, to inhume as large masses as I could without stopping to taste it. But my stomach soon began intelligibly enough, to intimate its intention to admit no more of this monstrous stranger beneath its roof, if not even of expelling that which had already gained unwelcome admittance.

The seriousness of the task I had undertaken, and the resolution necessary to execute it, had given an earnestness and rapidity to my exertions, which appetite would not have inspired; when my plate, having somehow got over the edge of the table, upon my leaning over, tilted up, and down slid the disgusting mass into my lap. My handkerchief, unable to bear so weighty a load, bent in its turn; and a great proportion of it was thus safely deposited in my hat. The plate instantly righted itself, as I raised my person and as I glanced my eye round the table, and saw that no one had noticed my disaster, I inwardly congratulated myself that the nauseous deception was so happily disposed of. Resolving not to be detected, I instantly rolled my handkerchief together with all its remaining contents, and whipped it into my pocket.

The dinner table was at length deserted for the drawing room, where coffee and *liqueurs* were served round. Meantime, I had sought out what I considered a safe hiding-place for my hat, beneath a chair in the dining-room, for I dared not carry it longer in my hand; having first thrown a morsel of paper into the crown, to hide the cauliflower from view, should any one chance in seeking for his own hat, look into mine.

On my return to the drawing room, I chanced to be again seated by the lady, by whom I had sat at dinner. Our conversation was naturally resumed; and we were in the midst of an animated discussion, when a huge spider was seen running, like a race horse, up her arm.

"Take it off—take it off!" she ejaculated, in a terrified tone.

I was always afraid of spiders: so to avoid touching him with my hand, I caught my handkerchief from my pocket, and clapped it at once upon the miscreant, who was already mounting over her temple with rapid strides. Gracious Heaven! I had forgotten the cauliflower; which now plastered over her face like an emolient poultice, fairly killing the spider, and blinding an eye of the lady, while little streamlets of soft butter, glided gently down her beautiful neck and bosom.

"Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!" exclaimed the astonished fair.

"Mon Dieu! was echoed from every mouth.

"Have you cut your head?" inquired one.

"Non! non!—L'araignee—l'araignee. Monsieur vient d'ecraser l'araignee."

"Quelle quantite d'entrailles!" ejaculated an astonished Frenchman, unconsciously to himself.

Well might he be astonished. The spray of the execrable vegetable, had spattered her dress from head to foot. For myself, the moment the accident occurred, I had mechanically returned my handkerchief to my pocket; but its contents remained.

"What a monster it must have been;" observed a young lady, as she helped to relieve my victim from her cruel situation. "I declare I should think he had been living on cauliflower."

At that moment, I felt some one touch me; and turning, I saw my companion who had come in with me.

"Look at your pantaloons," he whispered.

Already half dead with confusion at the disaster I had caused, I cast my eyes upon my once white dress, and saw at a glance the horrible extent of my dilemma. I had been sitting upon the fated pocket, and had crushed out the liquid butter, and the soft paste-like vegetable which had daubed and dripped down them, till it seemed as if I were actually dissolving in my pantaloons.

Darting from the spot, I sprang to the place where I had left my hat; but before I could reach it, a sudden storm of wrath was heard at the door.

"Sacr-r-r-e! bete! Sacr-r-r-r-r-!" the r in the last syllable being made to roll like a watchman's rattle, mingled with another epithet and name, that an angry Frenchman never spares, was heard rising like a fierce tempest without the door. Suddenly there was a pause—a gurgling sound, as of one swallowing involuntarily—and the storm of wrath again broke out with redoubled fury. I seized my hat and opened the door, and the whole matter was at once explained. We had exchanged hats and there he stood, the soft cauliflower gushing down his cheeks, blinding his eyes, filling his mouth, hair, mustachios, ears, and whiskers. Never shall I forget that spectacle. There he stood astride, like the colossus, and stooping gently forward, his eyes forcibly closed, his arms held drooping out from his body, and dripping cauliflower and butter at every bore.

I staid no longer; but, retaining his hat, I rushed from the house, jumped into a *fiacre*, and arrived safely at home; heartily resolving, that to my last hour, I would never again deliver a letter of introduction.

David Crockett.—Col. Parmalee recently related to us an interesting anecdote of the celebrated Crockett. At the commencement of the war the latter arrived at Nacogdoches accompanied by several volunteers. Soon after their arrival they proceeded to the office of Col. Forbes, (who was then first judge of that municipality,) to take the oath of allegiance. The Colonel immediately wrote out the following form:

"I do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the provisional Government of Texas, or any future Government that may be hereafter declared, and that I will serve her honestly and faithfully against all her enemies and oppressors whatsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the Governor of Texas, the orders and decrees of the present and future authorities, and the orders of the officers appointed over me according to the rules and articles for the government of Texas so help me God."

Upon offering it to Crockett, he refused to sign it, saying that he was willing to take an oath to support any future republican Government, but could not subscribe his name to this form, as the *future* Government might be despotic; the Colonel therefore inserted the word republican between the words future and government, and Crockett readily signed the instrument. The original has lately been deposited in the office of the Secretary of War, in which the word republican appears interlined, and beneath it is the autograph of David Crockett.—*Texas Telegraph.*

A Scrupulous Witness.—An eminent lawyer was employed in an action against the proprietors of the Rockingham coach. On the part of the defendant, the coachman was called. His examination in chief being ended, he was subject to the leader's cross-examination. Having held up the fore-finger of his right hand at the witness, and warning him to give a "precise answer" to every question, and not to talk about what he might think the question meant, he proceeded thus:—'You drive the Rockingham coach?' 'No, sir, I do not.' 'Why, man did you not tell my learned brother so this moment?' 'No sir, I did not.' 'Now, sir, I put it to you upon your oath—do you not drive the Rockingham coach?' 'No, sir, I drive the horses!'

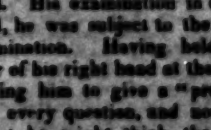
Allan Cunningham says, "A newspaper requires as much care as a child?" "neglect it a moment," continues Allan, "and no after care can scarcely redeem it, a casual error in the one, is equivalent to a slight sickness in the other: carelessness is its croup, *error* its whooping cough, neglect its measles and want of punctuality its small pox, from whence, if it recovers, it comes forth maimed and disfigured, shorn of its pristine beauty, and probably so mutilated that the author of its existence can scarcely recognize his own. Want of the dollars occasions a difficulty of breathing, all these things combined bring on a delirium and death—the parallel between the newspaper and child, end here—for the former there is no future state of existence; its doom is obvious."

Oaks for the Parlour.—If you hang an acorn by a string about half an inch above the surface of some water contained in a hyacinth glass, it will throw down long white roots, while its stem will rise upwards and become decorated with bright green and delicate leaves. When it grows over the hyacinth glass, it becomes a very pretty object.

'Why, mother, almost every word in John's letter is spelt wrong. You would not have me marry such a man, surely.'

'La, Sal! I suppose that's the way to spell in the town where he lives. They have different fashions to us in every thing.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S



INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 15tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg; and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Highly Important.—"Stop her! stop her! stop the boat, captain," cried out the short-block of a steam boat, after the boat had been some time under way: "I've left my brushes on shore!" How many more there are of treasonable importance in their own estimation, who think the world is coming to an end if they happen to leave their "brushes on shore."—*Boston Transcript.*

A NEW COACH & GIG SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on the **Coach Making** in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good material, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not superior, any made in this section of country.

All REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also, all kinds of Smith work.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

April 10, 1838. 93tf

N. B. Two or three apprentices of good morals and industrious habits, will be taken to the above business, if application be made soon. C. O.

CABINET BUSINESS RESUMED.

THE subscriber having resumed the above Business in the town of Charlotte offers his services to the citizens of that place and the community generally. Having procured good materials, he pledges himself for the good performance of his work, and having a thorough knowledge of the business he flatters himself that he will be surpassed by any—and moreover, he will use all means in his power to please and accommodate his customers. He will keep constantly on hand every article in his line of business, as soon as a sufficiency can be made, to supply the present demand.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the community for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and prays a continuance of the same.

All kinds of REPAIRING neatly executed and with despatch.

ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

He may be found at all times at his shop 4 doors north-east of the Jail, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. John McGee, or at his dwelling, immediately in the rear.

All orders for COFFINS attended to with neatness and despatch.

J. P. FRITCHARD.

March 21, 1838. 90tf

N. B. Turning of all kinds attended to.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

All orders for COFFINS attended to with

ARCHIBALD H.

Dec. 6, 1836. 92tf

N. B. All articles in the above line repaired on the shortest notice.

Notice!!

TO avoid giving short notices, which just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring a still greater obligations by calling and closing your accounts with CASH.

We have still on hands a superior

Stock of Goods,

which we will sell low, on time to punctual dealers, and still lower to such as pay

TAYLOR & CHAIRS.

Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1838.

Wanted,

2 or 3 Journeymen Cabinet Makers. To workmen of sober and steady habits constant work and good wages will be given. No others need apply.

JOS. P. FRITCHARD.

Charlotte, May 1, 1838. 98tf

Wrapping Paper

THE subscribers have on hand a supply of good Wrapping Paper.

TAYLOR & CHAIRS.

April 21, 1838. 93tf

Wrapping Paper

IS kept for sale at Wm. Carson's on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 80tf

Blank Bank Notes

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.